GREATER CINCINNATI
WATER WORKS

A Service of The City of Cincinnati

serving the community

2005 annual report

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Members of City Council

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Chris Bortz
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John Cranley
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**Left office in 2005*

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Paul E. Tomes, P.E., Acting Director
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Albin J. Brune, P.E., Supply Division
Jack DeMarco, Water Quality & Treatment Division

GREATER CINCINNATI WATER WORKS
A Service of The City of Cincinnati

City of Cincinnati is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer

Introduction

All day, every day, water from Greater Cincinnati Water Works (GCWW) is essential to the life of our community. You drink from a water fountain, wash your children's hands, or make a pot of coffee. And, because this water comes from GCWW, you can do all of this without even thinking about it. At GCWW, this is a great source of pride.

GCWW is a part of the Cincinnati landscape in all the places we live and work. At any given moment, you'll find the City's firefighters using the GCWW water supply to protect us, people using water towers as landmarks or children splashing in GCWW water at the neighborhood pool. The list goes on and on.

In 2005, GCWW renewed our commitment to serving all of our customers' needs in the best manner possible. Among the improvements we made, which are documented more fully in this report, GCWW:

- Concentrated our efforts on the customer service we provide, investing in extensive training for our customer-focused employees
- Renewed our commitment to the community through our active involvement in neighborhood events and projects
- Continued to focus on technology improvements, which are so critical to water quality and water safety as well as customer satisfaction
- Strengthened our plans for the future, looking at the ways we'll provide safe, high-quality water in a timely, efficient manner

For 167 years, our priority has never wavered: dedication to providing you with a plentiful supply of affordable, high-quality water.

When the University of Cincinnati Institute for Policy Research (IPR) conducted an extensive Greater Cincinnati Survey, results confirmed that our residents are happy with their water and the service they receive from GCWW.

- **Ninety-four percent of customers surveyed felt that GCWW personnel were courteous when handling billing and meter reading questions and addressing water leaks.**
- **Eighty-nine percent were satisfied with the way their problem was handled.**
- **Ninety-one percent reported that they feel that GCWW water is safe to drink.**
- **Most customers (eighty-three percent) agree that the water they receive from GCWW is a good value for the money they pay.**

Customer Service

Striving to be the Best

"With customer service being our #1 priority, GCWW provides a professional team of highly trained, well-equipped employees who deliver timely, reliable services to all customers."

This is the mission of the Team Service group of field employees from the Commercial Services Division and Distribution Division — just one of GCWW's many dedicated customer service teams — and it is a message that reflects **all** of the customer service efforts at GCWW.

Comprised of dedicated professionals in the office, in the laboratory, and in the field, our customer service teams work hard every day to monitor and refine their skills in the art of serving customers. During 2005, GCWW continued to make customers our priority, investing a significant amount of time and resources in customer-focused activities.

More Satisfied Customers

GCWW's Customer Water Quality Program has always been customer-oriented. In 2005, results of a customer satisfaction survey showed that 94% of respondents — customers who requested that their water be sampled — rated our responses to their requests as being "good" to "excellent."

Training in Customer Service

To continue improving our culture of excellence and commitment to customer service, GCWW invested in our employees by providing them with 25,894 hours of training in 2005. This included "Team Service" training, a six-part program to enhance and update our customer service skills in the field for the Commercial Services Division and Distribution Division Valve Section.

GCWW answers over 1600 customer calls per day.

Get Wet, Be Cool Campaign

In an effort to keep customers "in the know," GCWW customers received a "Get Wet, Be Cool" brochure with their water bills that explains how water and sewer charges are determined and how these charges differ by season. Since warm weather water usage, such as filling a pool, does not flow into a sewer, sewer charges are based on winter water use.

Platinum Award for Best Practices

GCWW received the Platinum Award for Sustained Competitiveness Achievement from the Association of Metropolitan Water Agencies (AMWA) in 2005. In presenting this award, which recognizes our use of best practices in long-term excellence in utility management, AMWA noted in particular GCWW's deployment of a strategic business planning process, performance measurement systems, and technological advances.

"It is a tribute to all employees... [who] are dedicated to ensuring that GCWW sets the standard for excellence in the water utility industry. It's a great honor to be nationally recognized for providing a plentiful supply of high quality water at some of the lowest rates in the region."

~Paul Tomes, Acting Director, GCWW, on the AMWA Award

"Absolutely superb service! Workers were kind, informative, responsive, and did what they said they were going to do."

— Satisfied GCWW Customer

GCWW Earns High Bond Ratings

GCWW received an Aa2 rating, one of the highest bond ratings issued by Moody's. In addition, Standard & Poor's Ratings Services assigned its AA+ rating to our water system revenue bonds based on:

- Strong regional economy and diverse customer base demonstrating moderate economic expansion
- Strong management with built-in redundancies
- Long-term rate stability
- Good debt service coverage and liquidity position

These high bond ratings not only confirm our long-term financial stability, but also result in less interest being paid on our debt, which in turn helps to keep our customer bills low.

Water Main "Clean and Line" Program

In 2005, GCWW completed a water main rehabilitation project in the Madisonville/Mariemont/Fairfax area. Water main rehabilitation is more cost-effective and less intrusive than traditional replacement because the main stays in place and continues to be used after it is cleaned, lined, and tested. To maintain our high standards of quality and reliability of service, over 30 miles of aging water mains are rehabilitated or replaced each year. Extensive planning and proactive customer service efforts on this project led to customer satisfaction scores that consistently averaged between "very good" and "excellent" on all measures.

Energy Conservation Reduces Costs

We are all aware of rising energy costs. GCWW strives to maintain our sterling level of service while minimizing increases in energy costs. In 2005, we were able to make these advances:

- Improved mode of operation at the Constance pump station to reduce costs by 20%
- Gained electric energy efficiencies through optimized off-peak pumping, power factor correction, and demand management throughout the entire system
- Decreased usage of gas energy by 21%

Customers Getting Online with ECAM

In 2005, approximately 9000 new customers signed up for Electronic Customer Account Management (ECAM), which enables them to monitor their accounts online. Customers can review billing information, check future meter reading dates, make online payments, and communicate with us by e-mail.

GCWW performs 300 analyses on our water quality every day.

In the Community

For the People

From cleaning up the banks of the rivers that provide our source water to hosting tours of the Miller Plant for visiting dignitaries, GCWW employees take pride in serving our community. At the same time, GCWW enables others from the community to provide us with input through advisory committees and customer surveys — all in the interest of making Greater Cincinnati a better place to live and work.

Keeping it Cool at Hot Events

GCWW gets involved with the community not only by providing high-quality water year-round, but also by making a splash by providing water service or education at many of the festivals and celebrations throughout Greater Cincinnati.

Cleaning Up the Community, Protecting Our Source Water

As part of the first-ever Clean Sweep of the Great Miami River on July 22, 2005, more than two dozen GCWW volunteers got their hands dirty and assisted with the removal of about 3000 pounds of garbage from a ½-mile stretch of river bank. Keeping the Great Miami River clean is an integral part of our ongoing source water protection program. GCWW's Bolton Plant treats groundwater from the Great Miami Aquifer.

GCWW Advisory Committee on Drinking Water Quality

The GCWW Advisory Committee on Drinking Water Quality is an independent group comprised of professionals from the University of Cincinnati and the area business community. Its role is to address quality and treatment issues from source water throughout the treatment process, straight through to the customer's tap. In 2005, the Advisory Committee addressed critical issues, including:

- Security of the water supply
- Consumer Confidence Report (Safe Drinking Water Report)
- Compliance with regulations
- Protection of our source water

Extending our Community

Known internationally for innovation and best practices, GCWW makes it a priority to open our doors to the world community. During 2005 GCWW participated in several goodwill events, including:

- Celebrating World Water Day on March 22, 2005 with students of Winton Montessori School, kicking off the United Nations' "Water for Life" international decade for action
- Working with an Australian team of engineers, who observed the use of our advanced Geographical Information System (GIS) to manage assets effectively
- Hosting officials from India, Korea, and the Netherlands, and teachers from the Cin-Liu Chinese Exchange Teacher Project on tours of the advanced facilities at our treatment plants

Mt. Washington Photography Contest

As one of the true landmarks of the Cincinnati landscape, the Mt. Washington water tower served as the backdrop for a photo contest sponsored in 2005 by the Mt. Washington Community Urban Redevelopment Corporation.

Giving Back to Those Who Serve

GCWW hosted a booth at the Public Service Recognition Day celebration on May 4, 2005, an event designed to honor Cincinnati's police officers, firefighters, and other public officials.

GCWW maintains 276,500 customer accounts.

GCWW recognizes the 100,000th H_2O Radio installation!

Innovation

Raising the Bar

Technology is critical to delivering the very best service to our community. Whether it is efficient and accurate methods of meter reading, disinfectant techniques, or some other advancement in the treatment, delivery and service of water, GCWW is always looking for technologies that will benefit our customers.

H_2O Radio

GCWW continued H_2O Radio meter installations this year and reached a big milestone on July 28, 2005, when we celebrated our 100,000th installation. These installations enable employees to read meters while driving down the street. Approximately 200 new installations take place each day and we are on target to complete the project in 2007. The advances in accuracy and efficiency of H_2O Radio have reduced the average cost to read a meter another 22.7% to $1.43 this year. Fortunately, by reallocating existing staff to other functions and allowing for natural turnover, this automation has not required any forced staff reductions.

Protecting our Source Water

During summer, 2005, U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) conducted a study to learn more about the Ohio River. USGS scientists injected a harmless red dye into the Ohio River 25 miles upstream of our water intakes. The purpose was to study the mixing characteristics of this stretch of river to help predict the time of arrival and estimated concentration of contaminants entering the river upstream of the intakes. GCWW was one of the sponsors of this study as part of our Source Water Assessment Program. Awwa Research Foundation awarded a $100,000 grant to this project.

Ensuring the Security of our Systems

To bolster the already strong protection of our water supply, GCWW continued to hone our security systems to ensure safe drinking water for all our customers, and to work closely with the regional Homeland Security efforts.

Ion Chromatography

In 2005, we made a breakthrough in our water quality testing. GCWW has initiated the use of a more sophisticated ion chromatography system, which can provide quantitative analysis at the parts-per-billion level. This enhanced system improves productivity while increasing sensitivity to compounds.

Ultraviolet Disinfection Technology

This past year, GCWW initiated a forward-thinking ultraviolet disinfection study to further strengthen the treatment barriers to pathogens at the Richard Miller Treatment Plant. Evaluations in conjunction with universities and consultants have been completed and further work on this project, including a demonstration study and a new facility design, will continue in 2006.

High Marks for Water Quality

In 2005, GCWW continued to conduct successful proactive monitoring with outstanding results. As reported in our Consumer Confidence Report (Safe Drinking Water Report), GCWW continues to bring you a plentiful supply of the highest quality water that meets or exceeds all state and federal health standards for drinking water. GCWW's use of granular activated carbon (GAC) has been instrumental in enabling us to produce this excellent water.

Expanding Customer Care into Butler County

GCWW began the year by expanding the billing and customer care activities for nearly 40,000 water and sewer customer accounts of the Butler County Department of Environmental Services (BCDES). This was an unprecedented arrangement between two public utilities and has been a tremendous success for everyone involved, earning national recognition. The increased revenue stream helped to offset the rising cost of operations due to energy and health care costs. In addition, this experience has positioned GCWW to improve processes and manage future expansions.

New Predictive Tools

In our pursuit of technology that helps us provide our community with the best quality water in the most efficient manner possible, we implemented the following tools in 2005 to improve maintenance:

- Thermography cameras for early detection of loose connections or general wear on electrical equipment
- Digital cameras used by field crews to convey the details of problems more efficiently and improve response time
- Power quality monitors which help us prevent overloads, imbalances, and grounding problems in our electrical system

With the H_2O Radio Automatic Meter Reading System, a GCWW meter reader can read approximately 1000 meters an hour.

Planning for the Future

Growth and Improvement

As our communities continue to expand and develop, so do their needs. We at GCWW are always looking beyond the horizon to plan the strategies that proactively address our customers' needs, while continuing to seamlessly distribute a plentiful supply of high-quality water.

Information Technology Strategic Plan

During 2005, GCWW created a long-term Information Technology Strategic Plan (ITSP) for improving the IT-based working environment at the enterprise level. The seven-year plan identifies 15 major projects that will improve operations and processes throughout the organization. The following are just a sample of the expected benefits:

- Increased efficiency for communicating with our customers
- Improved GCWW employee communications and workflow
- Streamlined processing of customer claims
- More efficient management of critical laboratory information

Water Quality Model

As part of the strategic business plan, GCWW continued to pursue water quality modeling applications to help, among other things, bridge gaps for regulatory compliance, understand water quality variation, and address security concerns. The team has proposed 27 applications of the model to be used in maintaining our water quality in the future.

Supporting Growing Communities

We continue to expand to serve new customers and growing communities in 2005. This past year, GCWW added to the Butler County wholesale connection and made significant increases in water supply to Northern Kentucky. We've also constructed new facilities, including:

- Anderson tank in the Cherry Grove service area
- Mt. Hope and Crosby Road in-line pumping stations in the Crosby service area
- New interconnection at Mulhauser Road to serve Butler County from the Eastern Hills service area
- Rehabilitation of the Pleasant Run and Wardall tanks

Treatment Optimization Study

Progress was made in 2005 on a pilot plant optimization study at the Charles M. Bolton Plant that evaluates various aspects of the treatment process, new filter media configurations, and the use of coagulants.

Village of Woodlawn Collection Agreement

The increasing costs of contracted trash removal services required the Village of Woodlawn to initiate its first ever charge to residents for this service. To maintain the existing level of service and mitigate the cost to residents, the Village asked GCWW to bill these services on their water and sewer bills. Service agreements like these, with minor start-up and ongoing costs, underscore GCWW's commitment to the communities we serve and allow us to offer a cost-effective service to neighboring municipalities.

Continued Source Water Protection for the Future

GCWW has delineated our source water protection area and inventoried potential contaminant sources in accordance with the Safe Drinking Water Act. In 2005, we initiated discussions about a joint Source Water Assessment and Protection (SWAP) program with the Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Commission (ORSANCO) and Northern Kentucky Water District. The program would enhance collaborative components already in place and develop new efforts to better safeguard and manage source water from the Ohio River.

In a typical year, over 50 billion gallons of high-quality water are delivered by GCWW's treatment plants, for an average of about 137 million gallons per day.

Service Area Map

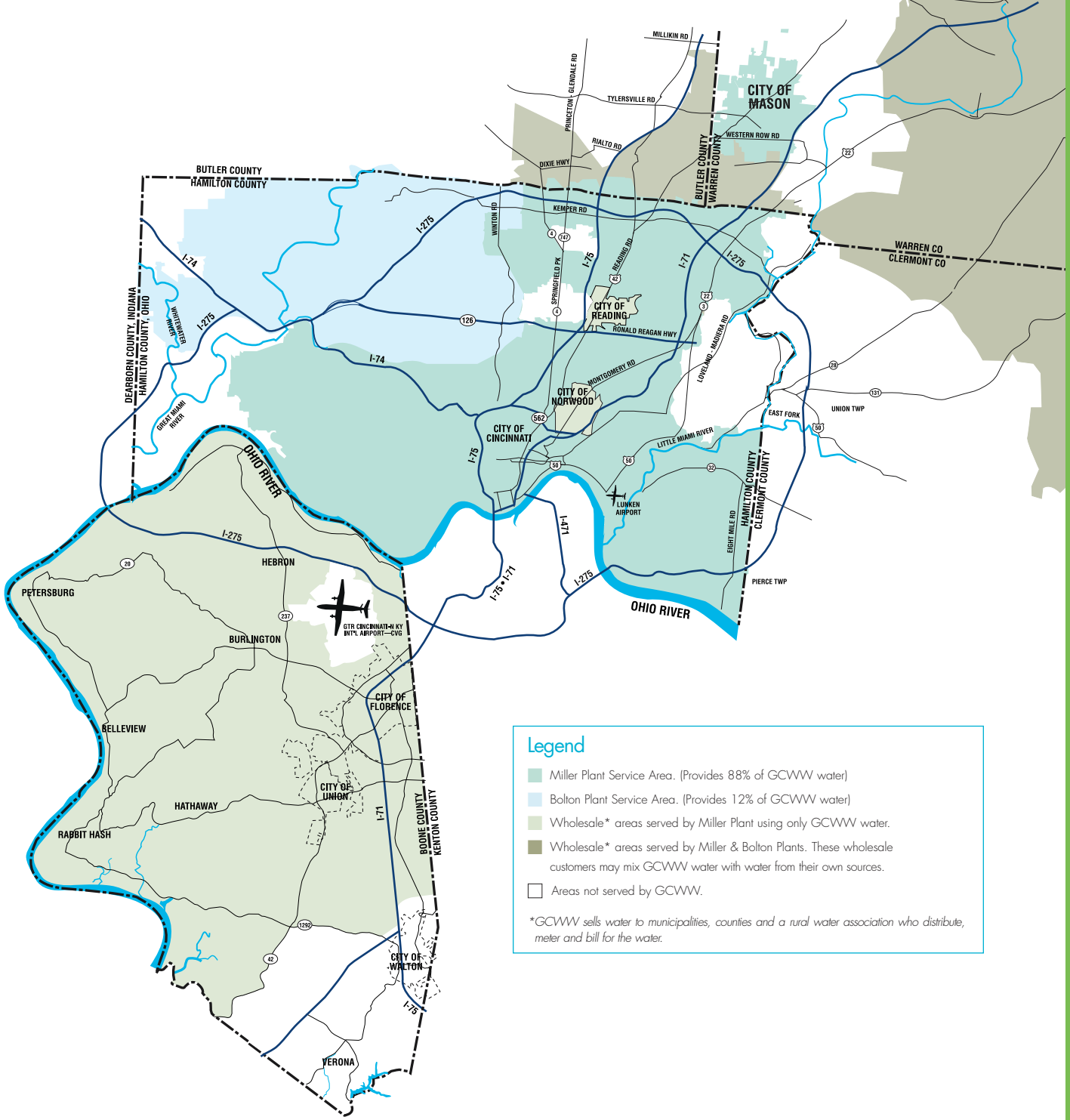
Ohio River Service Area

Amberley Village
Anderson Township
Avondale
Blue Ash*
Bond Hill
California
Cherry Grove
Cheviot*
Clifton
Corryville
Covedale
Cumminsville
Deer Park
Delhi & Delhi Township
Downtown
East End
Elmwood Place
Evanston
Evendale
Fairfax
Golf Manor
Green Township*
Greenhills*
Hyde Park
Kennedy Heights
Kenwood
Lincoln Heights
Mack*
Madeira
Madisonville
Mariemont
Mason*
Miami Heights*
Montgomery
Mt. Airy*
Mt. Auburn
Mt. Lookout
Mt. Washington
Newtown
Northside
Norwood
Oakley
Pleasant Ridge
Price Hill
Reading
Roselawn
St. Bernard
Sayler Park
Sharonville*
Silverton
Springdale*
Sycamore Township*
Symmes Township
Walnut Hills
West End
Western Hills*
Westwood*
Winton Place
Woodlawn

Great Miami Aquifer Service Area

Colerain Township
College Hill*
Crosby Township
Dent*
Finneytown*
Forest Park*
Miamitown
Monfort Heights*
Mt. Healthy*
New Burlington
North College Hill
Northgate
Pleasant Run
Springfield Township
Venice Gardens
White Oak*
White Water Township

*These communities may get water from both the Miller and Bolton Plants.



Legend

- Miller Plant Service Area. (Provides 88% of GCWW water)
- Bolton Plant Service Area. (Provides 12% of GCWW water)
- Wholesale* areas served by Miller Plant using only GCWW water.
- Wholesale* areas served by Miller & Bolton Plants. These wholesale customers may mix GCWW water with water from their own sources.
- Areas not served by GCWW.

**GCWW sells water to municipalities, counties and a rural water association who distribute, meter and bill for the water.*

General Operational Data

	Miller Plant	Bolton Plant
Raw Water Pumped*	44,415,746,800 Gallons	6,150,687,000 Gallons
Finished Water Delivered for Consumption*	44,392,360,000 Gallons	5,786,065,000 Gallons
Filtered Water Used in Washing Filters	919,449,000 Gallons	37,520,000 Gallons
% Used – Average	2.0%	0.6%
% Used – Maximum Month	(July) 3.3%	(March) 1.1 %
% Used – Minimum Month	(March) 1.0%	(April) 0.5%
Total Number of Filter Washes	5,175	231
Maximum Month	(July) 784	(March) 27
Minimum Month	(February) 189	(December) 13
Period of Filter Service, Average Hours	42.2 Hours	174.2 Hours
Maximum Month	(March) 73.0 Hours	—
Minimum Month	(July) 24.5 Hours	—
Finished Water Delivered for Consumption*	44,392,360,000 Gallons	5,786,065,000 Gallons
Maximum – Gallons per Day	(August 6) 186,988,000 Gallons per Day	(July 31) 28,467,000 Gallons per Day
Minimum – Gallons per Day	(March 27) 94,150,000 Gallons per Day	(November 16) 6,211,000 Gallons per Day
Average/Day/Year	121,622,904 Gallons	15,852,233 Gallons
Maximum Month	(August) 4,635,619,000 Gallons	(July) 632,451,000 Gallons
Average/Day/Maximum Month	149,536,097 Gallons	20,402,000 Gallons
Minimum Month	(February) 3,010,781,000 Gallons	(November) 378,792,000 Gallons
Average/Day/Minimum Month	107,527,893 Gallons	12,626,000 Gallons

*Values reported to OEPA

Microbiological Data

	Total Coliform Bacteria			Giardia Cysts per 100 Liters	Cryptosporidium Oocysts per 100 Liters
Finished Water	% Positive Samples	Maximum Monthly %	Minimum Monthly %		
Miller Finished Water	0%	0%	0%	none detected	none detected
Bolton Finished Water	0%	0%	0%	—	—
GCWW Distribution System	< MCL*	< MCL*	< MCL*	—	—
Miller Raw Water – Detections	Coliform Bacteria per 100 Milliliters				
% Positive Samples	100%			0%	0%
Average of Detections	1,322			none detected	none detected
Maximum Monthly Average	6,050			none detected	none detected
Maximum Day	12,900			none detected	none detected
Minimum Monthly Average	245			none detected	none detected
Minimum Day	none detected			none detected	none detected
Bolton Raw Water – Detections					
% Positive Samples	0%			0%	0%
Average	none detected			none detected	none detected
Maximum Monthly Average	none detected			none detected	none detected
Maximum Day	none detected			none detected	none detected
Minimum Monthly Average	none detected			none detected	none detected
Minimum Day	none detected			none detected	none detected
	A total of 3,408 microbiological samples were analyzed			A total of 34 samples were analyzed	A total of 34 samples were analyzed

*OEPA MCL for total coliforms requires that no more than 5.0 percent of the total number of samples during a month are total coliform-positive.
Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.

Raw Water
Comparison of Selected Parameters

	Miller Plant		Bolton Plant	
	Average	Range	Average	Range
Turbidity (NTU)	30	2.0 - 240	0.05	0.04 - 0.25
Total Alkalinity (as CaCO3)	69	49 - 90	244	208 - 240
Total Hardness (as CaCO3)	132	90 - 180	293	272 - 316
Calcium (as Ca)	37	29 - 46	78	74 - 84
Magnesium (as Mg)	9.7	5.3 - 13.8	24	19 - 27
pH (Units)	7.8	7.5 - 8.5	7.5	7.3 - 7.7
Chloride	32	19 - 38	63	56 - 69
Fluoride	0.17	0.08 - 0.28	0.27	0.22 - 0.32
Sulfate	82	61 - 136	60	55 - 68
Nitrate (as NO3-N)	1.23	0.60 - 3.84	1.85	0.87 - 3.60
Iron (as total Fe)	4.62	1.78 - 7.5	< 0.05*	< 0.05 - < 0.05*
Manganese (as total Mn)	0.22	0.11 - 0.32	0.147*	0.147 - 0.147*
Sodium	27	16 - 42	37*	37 - 37*
Total Solids	285	189 - 650	403*	403 - 403*
Total Dissolved Solids	257	186 - 414	403*	403 - 403*
Total Organic Carbon	2.44	1.49 - 3.31	0.91	0.79 - 1.12

In mg/l except where noted

*Analysis not performed in 2005. Most recent data shown.

Finished Water
Comparison of Selected Parameters

	Miller Plant		Bolton Plant	
	Average	Range	Average	Range
Turbidity (NTU)	0.07	0.04 - 0.11	0.05	0.04 - 0.12
Total Alkalinity (as CaCO3)	75	51 - 99	75	63 - 97
Total Hardness (as CaCO3)	138	99 - 182	148	137 - 173
Calcium (as Ca)	38	30 - 48	23	18 - 27
Magnesium (as Mg)	10.4	3.2 - 15.3	22	20 - 24
pH (Units)	8.6	8.4 - 8.9	9.1	8.5 - 9.5
Chloride	31	24 - 42	63	58 - 68
Fluoride	0.95	0.86 - 1.10	0.97	0.88 - 1.05
Sulfate	89	57 - 136	50*	47 - 52*
Nitrate (as NO3-N)	1.02	0.53 - 1.57	1.80	0.97 - 2.60
Iron (as total Fe)	< 0.05	< 0.05 - < 0.05	< 0.05*	< 0.05 - < 0.05*
Manganese (as total Mn)	< 0.01	< 0.01 - < 0.01	< 0.01*	< 0.01 - < 0.01*
Sodium	24	15 - 36	37*	37 - 37*
Total Solids	243	139 - 418	292	248 - 322
Total Dissolved Solids	243	139 - 418	292	248 - 322
Total Organic Carbon	0.8	0.2 - 1.2	0.83	0.73 - 1.05
Phosphate (as PO4-P)	0.14	0.09 - 0.17	0.12	0.05 - 0.16
Chlorine Residual, Free	1.04	0.83 - 1.33	1.10	0.85 - 1.68
Chlorine Residual, Total	1.09	0.92 - 1.39	1.18	0.92 - 1.78

In mg/l except where noted

THE FOLLOWING WERE NOT DETECTED IN OUR FINISHED WATER:* Inorganics: Antimony, Arsenic, Asbestos, Barium, Beryllium, Cadmium, Chromium, Cyanide, Mercury, Nickel, Nitrite, Selenium, Thallium, Silver, Zinc. Pesticides and Other Synthetic Organic Compounds: Alachlor, Atrazine, Benzo[a]pyrene, Carbofuran, Chlordane(total), Dalapon, Dibromochloropropane, Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate, Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate, 2,4-D, Dinoseb, Diquat, Endothall, Endrin, Ethylene dibromide, Glyphosate, Heptachlor, Heptachlor epoxide, Hexachlorobenzene, Hexachlorocyclopentadiene, Lindane, Methoxychlor, Oxamyl (Vydate), Pentachlorophenol, Picloram, PCB's (total), Simazine, 2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin), Toxaphene, 2,4,5-TP (Silvex), Aldicarb, Aldrin, Butachlor, Bromacil, Carbaryl, Dicamba, Dieldrin, 3-Hydroxycarbofuran, Methomyl, Metolachlor, Metribuzin, Propachlor. Volatile Organic Chemicals: Trichloroethene, Benzene, Carbon tetrachloride, 1,2-Dichloroethane, Vinyl Chloride, 1,1-Dichloroethene, 1,1,1-Trichloroethane, 1,4-Dichlorobenzene, cis-1,2-Dichloroethene, Tetrachloroethene, 1,2-Dichlorobenzene, trans-1,2-Dichloroethene, Chlorobenzene, Styrene, Toluene, Xylenes (total), 1,2-Dichloropropane, 1,1,2-Trichloroethane, Dichloromethane, Ethylbenzene, 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene, 2,2-Dichloropropane, Dichlorodifluoromethane, Dibromomethane, 1,3-Dichloropropane, Chloromethane, Bromomethane, Bromochloromethane, 1,2,3-Trichloropropane, 1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane, 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane, 1,1-Dichloropropene, Chloroethane, 1,3-Dichloropropene, Hexachlorobutadiene, Naphthalene, tert-Butylbenzene, 4-Isopropyltoluene, Trichlorofluoromethane, sec-Butylbenzene, 1,1-Dichloroethane, Bromobenzene, Isopropylbenzene, n-Propylbenzene, 2-Chlorotoluene, 4-Chlorotoluene, 1,3-Dichlorobenzene, 1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene, 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene, n-Butylbenzene, 1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene. Radiological: Combined Radium (pCi/L), Alpha-Gross (pCi/L), Strontium-90 (pCi/L).

*Analysis not performed in 2005. Most recent data shown.

Water Quality Data

The tables on the right show the substances reported in the GCWW 2005 Safe Drinking Water Report, which was prepared to meet the EPA's National Primary Drinking Water Regulation for Consumer Confidence Reports. In 2005, GCWW met or exceeded all state and federal health standards, as it always has. For more information on the potential health effects of various substances, call the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1(800) 426-4791 or visit www.epa.gov/safewater/hfacts.html.

Consumers may request printed copies of the Safe Drinking Water Report or view the entire GCWW 2005 Safe Drinking Water Report at www.cincinnati-oh.gov/gcww.

*Definitions

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Action Level or AL: The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique or TT: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Residual Disinfection Level or MRDL: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal or MRDLG: The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Radon: Radon is a radioactive gas that occurs naturally in some ground water. It may pose a health risk when the gas is released from water into air, as occurs during showering, bathing, or washing dishes or clothes. Radon gas released from drinking water is a relatively small part of the total radon in air. Major sources of radon gas are soil and cigarettes. Inhalation of radon gas has been linked to lung cancer, however, the effects of radon ingested in drinking water are not yet clear. If you are concerned about radon in your home, tests are available to determine the total exposure level. GCWW monitored for radon in Bolton finished water during 2001. One sample was collected and the radon level was 200pCi/L. This was less than the USEPA proposed MCL of 300 pCi/L for radon. For additional information on how to have your home tested, call (800) SOS-RADON.

Turbidity: Utilities who treat surface water are required to report on turbidity as an indication of the effectiveness of the filtration system. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water. The turbidity limit set by the EPA is 0.3 NTU in 95% of the daily samples and shall not exceed 1 NTU at any time. As reported in the table, GCWW's highest recorded turbidity result for 2005 was 0.11 NTU (Miller Water) and lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits was 100%.

Regulated Contaminants

Substances subject to a Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL), Action Level (AL) or Treatment Technique (TT)*. These standards protect drinking water by limiting the amount of certain substances that can adversely affect public health and are known or anticipated to occur in public water systems.

			Miller Water (from the Ohio River)				Bolton Water (from the Great Miami Aquifer)				Typical Source of Contamination (for more details, visit **www.epa.gov/safewater/hfacts.html**)
Substance (Unit)	Maximum Allowed (MCL*)	MCLG*	Highest Compliance Level Detected	Range of Detections	Violation	Year Sampled	Highest Compliance Level Detected	Range of Detections	Violation	Year Sampled	
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.96	0.86 - 1.10	No	2005	1.00	0.88 - 1.05	No	2005	Additive which promotes strong teeth. May come from erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	1.57	0.53 - 1.57	No	2005	2.60	0.97 - 2.60	No	2005	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits.
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	na	31.6	12.3 - 68.7	No	2005	26.5	16.1 - 55.9	No	2005	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection, measured in the distribution system.
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	60	na	7.77	2.09 - 15.1	No	2005	7.32	2.22 - 13.9	No	2005	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection, measured in the distribution system.
Gross Beta (pCi/L)	50	0	nd	nd	No	2003	4.8	na	No	2001	Decay of natural and man-made deposits. (EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern.)
Turbidity (NTU)	TT1 < 1 NTU Max *and* TT2 < 0.3 NTU 95% of the time	na na	0.11 100% < 0.3 NTU	0.04 - 0.11	No	2005	nr	nr	na	na	Soil runoff.
Lead[2] (ppb)	AL = 15	0	*90th percentile* 7.3	na	No	2005	*90th percentile* 7.3	na	No	2005	May come from erosion of natural deposits. There is no detectable lead in our water as it leaves the treatment plants. However, corrosion of household plumbing is a source of lead and copper contamination. GCWW tests water samples collected at customer taps, as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act to ensure safe water.
			(3 out of 107 samples tested were > the AL)				(3 out of 107 samples tested were > the AL)				
Copper[2] (ppm)	AL = 1.3	1.3	*90th percentile* 0.0376	na	No	2005	*90th percentile* 0.0376	na	No	2005	
			(0 out of 107 samples tested were > the AL)				(0 out of 107 samples tested were > the AL)				
Total Organic Carbon	TT[1]	na	2.49	1.45 - 3.60	No	2005	nr	nr	na	na	Naturally present in the environment.
Total Chlorine[2] (ppm)	MRDL=4	MRDLG=4	0.94	0.76 - 1.03	No	2005	0.94	0.76 - 1.03	No	2005	Water additive used to control microbes.
Total Coliform Bacteria[2] (% positive)	5%	0	1.0%[3]	0 - 1.0%	No	2005	1.0%	0 - 1.0%	No	2005	Naturally present in the environment.

Unregulated Contaminants

Substances for which EPA requires monitoring to determine where certain substances occur and whether it needs to regulate those substances.

		Miller Water				Bolton Water				Typical Source of Contamination
Substance (Unit)	MCLG*	Avg. Level Detected	Range of Detections	Violation	Year Sampled	Avg. Level Detected	Range of Detections	Violation	Year Sampled	
Chloroform (ppb)	na	2.63	na	na	2005	1.31	na	na	2003	Byproducts of drinking water disinfection, measured at the point of entry to distribution system
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	0	2.15	na	na	2005	3.36	na	na	2003	
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	60	2.72	na	na	2005	7.76	na	na	2003	
Bromoform (ppb)	0	nd	na	na	2005	7.87	na	na	2003	
Sulfate (ppm)	na	89	57-136	na	2005	50	48-52	na	2004	Erosion of natural deposits

Abbreviations

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter

nr: not regulated

na: not applicable

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit, used to measure clarity in drinking water

nd: not detectable at testing limits

pCi/L: picoCuries per liter, a measure of radioactivity in water

Foot Notes

1 The value reported under "Highest Compliance Level Detected" for Total Organic Carbon (TOC) is the lowest ratio between percentage of TOC actually removed to the percentage of TOC required to be removed. A value of greater than one (1) indicates that the water system is in compliance with TOC removal requirements. A value of less than one (1) indicates a violation of the TOC removal requirements.

2 Miller and Bolton were considered as one distribution system for regulatory purposes by Ohio EPA during 2005. Data listed for each system represents the combined distribution system.

3 In 2005 only 4 of 3,408 distribution samples were positive for coliform bacteria. The repeat samples were negative.

Greater Cincinnati Water Works Statement of Net Assets

For the Year Ended December 31, (000's omitted)

ASSETS	2005	2004
Current		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ 508	$ 370
Equity in City Treasury Cash	17,314	15,939
Receivables		
Accounts, Net	15,304	14,975
Accrued Interest	425	202
Due from Other Funds	1,091	922
Due from Other Governments	14,498	10,593
Prepaid Items	313	261
Inventory	3,841	3,723
Advances to Other Funds	206	252
Restricted Assets:		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	38,745	18,695
Equity in City Treasury Cash	15,635	4,640
Investments at Fair Value	26,526	0
Noncurrent		
Equity in City Treasury Cash	15,515	13,195
Restricted Equity in City Treasury Cash	14,011	3,841
Accounts Receivable	108	20
Land	2,606	2,606
Buildings	180,810	168,825
(Accumulated Depreciation)	(59,266)	(55,202)
Improvements	454,437	397,160
(Accumulated Depreciation)	(56,767)	(53,462)
Machinery and Equipment	203,045	174,294
(Accumulated Depreciation)	(100,323)	(90,212)
Construction in Progress	88,915	119,473
Total Assets	**$ 877,497**	**$ 751,110**

LIABILITIES	2005	2004
Current		
Accounts Payable	$ 2,184	$ 1,891
Due to Other Funds	441	476
Due to Other Governmental Agencies	587	494
Accrued Payroll	1,268	1,529
Accrued Interest	237	155
Deferred Revenue	9,617	5,630
Compensated Absences Payable	2,955	2,640
Unpaid Claims Payable	104	79
Ohio Public Works Commission Loan	99	25
General Obligation Bonds Payable	8,430	10,130
Revenue Bonds Payable	11,045	7,240
Payable from Restricted Assets:		
Construction Contracts	4,368	2,725
Deposits Payable	1,202	536
Noncurrent		
Compensated Absences Payable	3,032	3,245
Net Pension Obligation	2,562	0
Net Other Post Employment Obligation	505	0
Arbitrage Liability	400	400
Ohio Public Works Commission Loan	1,806	950
General Obligation Bonds Payable	22,950	31,380
Revenue Bonds Payable	284,600	185,060
Total Liabilities	**358,392**	**254,585**
NET ASSETS		
Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt	473,048	449,616
Reserved for Restricted Assets	828	2,996
Unrestricted	45,229	43,913
Total Net Assets	**$ 519,105**	**$ 496,525**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this financial statement.

Greater Cincinnati Water Works Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Assets

For the Year Ending December 31, (000's omitted)

OPERATING REVENUES	2005	2004
Metered Water Revenue	$ 90,589	$ 82,748
Service Charges	1,575	1,310
Nonmetered Water Revenue	207	176
Servicing Customers Installations	20	1
Miscellaneous Revenue	3,583	3,829
Operating Interest Revenue	268	336
Rental Income	127	116
Departments of Sewers and Stormwater Management for Billing and Collection Services	4,800	5,072
Mason Fees	1,078	1,074
Purchasing Agent Sales Revenue	25	44
Total Operating Revenues	**102,272**	**94,706**
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Personal Services	36,805	34,703
Contractual Services	8,963	8,555
Maintenance and Repair	3,223	3,170
Materials and Supplies	5,651	5,389
Utilities	9,270	7,911
Insurance	234	205
Taxes	46	1
Rent	931	989
Other	470	507
Depreciation and Amortization	19,517	16,950
Amortization Mason Agreement	65	63
Total Operating Expenses	**85,175**	**78,443**
Operating Income	**$ 17,097**	**$ 16,263**

NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)	2005	2004
Loss on Disposal of Fixed Assets	$ (351)	$ (828)
Interest Revenue	3,525	1,945
Interest Expense	(12,155)	(7,164)
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)	**(8,981)**	**(6,047)**
Income Before Contributions and Transfers	**8,116**	**10,216**
Capital Contributions	14,464	5,063
Change In Net Assets	**22,580**	**15,279**
Net Assets at January 1,	496,525	481,246
Net Assets at December 31,	**$ 519,105**	**$ 496,525**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this financial statement.

Greater Cincinnati Water Works Statement of Cash Flows, Direct Method

For the Year Ending December 31, (000's omitted)

CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:	2005	2004
Receipts from Customers	$ 102,350	$ 92,897
Payments to Suppliers	(27,867)	(28,026)
Payments to Employees	(33,897)	(33,823)
Payments for Property Taxes	(46)	(1)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	**40,540**	**31,047**
CASH FLOW FROM NON CAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Repayments of Advances Made to Other Funds	46	43
Net Cash Used By Non Capital Financing Activities	**46**	**43**
CASH FLOW FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Capital Contributed by Other Sources	399	1,734
Proceeds from Sale of Fixed Assets	92	141
Additions to Construction in Progress	(33,579)	(58,465)
Acquisition of Property, Plant and Equipment	(25,285)	(12,208)
Interest Paid on Bonds	(8,086)	(7,535)
Proceeds from Ohio Public Works Bonds	980	1,000
Proceeds from Revenue Bonds	110,585	0
Principal Paid on Bonds	(17,370)	(18,840)
Principal Paid on Ohio Public Works Bonds	(50)	(25)
Net Cash Used by Capital and Related Financing Activities	**27,686**	**(94,198)**
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Interest and Dividends on Investments	3,338	1,303
Investments Purchased	(26,562)	49,984
Net Cash Provided by Investing Activities	**(23,224)**	**51,287**
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	**45,048**	**(11,821)**
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year	56,680	68,501
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	**$ 101,728**	**$ 56,680**

RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME TO NET CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES:	2005	2004
Operating Income	$ 17,097	$ 16,263
Depreciation and Amortization	19,582	17,013
Changes In Assets and Liabilities: (Increase) Decrease in:		
Receivables	(417)	(1,269)
Due from Other Funds	(169)	50
Due from Other Governments	667	(589)
Prepaid Assets	(52)	350
Inventory	(118)	(262)
Increase (Decrease) in:		
Accounts Payable	293	(225)
Accrued Payroll	(261)	451
Deposits Payable	666	(234)
Due to Other Funds	(35)	101
Due to Other Governments	93	(1,035)
Liability for Compensated Absences	102	428
Net Pension Obligation	2,562	0
Net Other Post Employment Obligation	505	0
Estimated Liability for Unpaid Claims	25	5
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	**40,540**	**31,047**
SCHEDULE OF NONCASH INVESTING, CAPITAL AND FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Acquisition of Property, Plant and Equipment from Contributed Capital	14,065	3,328
Total Noncash Investing, Capital and Financing Activities	**$ 14,065**	**$ 3,328**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this financial statement.

Greater Cincinnati Water Works Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2005

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The Greater Cincinnati Water Works is a municipally owned and operated utility. The financial statements of the Greater Cincinnati Water Works are included in the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report of the City of Cincinnati. An annual audit of the financial statements of the City of Cincinnati is performed by or at the direction of the Auditor of State.

Deposits and Investments with Financial Institutions — Cash balances of the Greater Cincinnati Water Works are included in a pool of City Treasury Cash. The City Treasurer determines the amounts to be kept on hand to meet current obligations and amounts and timing of investments. All deposits and investments by the City are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or some other instrumentality of the Federal government, or are covered by securities held by the City or its agent in the City's name.

Accrued Interest Receivable — Interest receivable on Greater Cincinnati Water Works funds has been accrued and recognized as revenue for 2005 and 2004; the amounts are $425,000 and $202,000 respectively.

Inventories of Materials and Supplies — Inventories are valued at cost which are determined on the moving average basis.

Restricted Assets and Related Liabilities and Reserves — Assets, the uses of which are restricted by City Council ordinance for improvements, extensions and construction of the system, are segregated on the balance sheet.

Fixed Assets and Depreciation — Fixed Assets are stated at cost and are depreciated by the straight-line method over estimated useful lives up to 100 years. Typical lives are as follows:

Buildings — 67 Years Transmission and Distribution Mains — 100 Years Machinery and Equipment — 3 to 30 Years

Capitalization of Interest — Interest is capitalized by the Greater Cincinnati Water Works when it is determined to be material. The Water Works capitalizes interest in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standard No. 62, *Capitalization of Interest Costs in Situations Involving Certain Tax Exempt Borrowing and Certain Gifts and Grants*. The statement requires that the interest cost capitalized during construction to be reduced by interest income earned on investments of the bond proceeds from the date of the borrowing until the assets constructed from the bond proceeds are ready for their intended use. The capitalized interest for December 31, 2005 was $810,880 and for the year ending December 31, 2004 was $4,241,000.

Compensated Absences — NCGA Statement 4 requires state and local governments to recognize the liabilities associated with employees' compensated absences. Therefore, the following obligations have been included in the Greater Cincinnati Water Works Comparative Statement of Long-Term Liabilities:

Vacation — Vacation benefits are considered to be vested benefits of the employees. The obligation at December 31, 2005 for vacation benefits of Greater Cincinnati Water Works employees is approximately $2,789,000.

Sick Leave — Sick leave benefits are included in the estimated liability for the employees, based upon the portion of accumulated sick leave liability that is estimated to eventually be paid as a retirement or death benefit. At December 31, 2005 this liability is approximately $3,135,000 for Greater Cincinnati Water Works employees.

Compensatory Time — Employees are permitted to accumulate Compensatory Time for work in excess of their normal forty-hour week. The amount of the obligation at December 31, 2005 is $63,000.

The following is a Summary of the Changes in the Estimated Liability for Compensated Absences of the Greater Cincinnati Water Works for the year ended December 31, 2005 (000's omitted):

	Accrued Vacation	Accrued Sick Pay	Compensatory Time	Total
Estimated Liability for Compensatory Absences January 1, 2005	$ 2,783	$ 3,030	$ 72	$ 5,885
Earned During 2005	1,957	1,071	4	3,032
Used/Forfeited During 2005	(1,951)	(966)	(13)	(2,930)
Estimated Liability for Compensatory Absences December 31, 2005	**$ 2,789**	**$ 3,135**	**$ 63**	**$ 5,987**

Pension Plans — Full time employees of the Greater Cincinnati Water Works participate in one of two pension plans — either the Retirement System of the City of Cincinnati, administered by the City of Cincinnati, or the Public Employee's Retirement System (PERS), administered by the State of Ohio. The Greater Cincinnati Water Works contributions to the City administered retirement system during 2005 and 2004 were $2,837,000 and $2,782,000 respectively. Contributions to PERS during 2005 and 2004 were $243,000 and $218,000 respectively. The actuary annually determines employer contributions to the City system for the current and following years. The actuarially computed value of vested and non-vested benefits on the plan's net assets available for plan benefits for each of the respective plans is not determined separately for the Water Works.

Contributed Capital — Contributions consist of facilities, or cash payments for construction of facilities, received from property owners and governmental agencies who receive benefit from such facilities. In accordance with GASB's Codification, Section G60.116, which allows (but does not require) enterprise funds to close out depreciation expense on contributed assets to "contributed capital" rather than to "retained earnings," the Greater Cincinnati Water Works has adjusted its Contributed Capital and Retained Earnings to reflect this option.

Revenue — Unbilled revenues on metered accounts are accrued at year-end. Rates are authorized by City Council based on operating costs and anticipated capital expenditures. A contract between the City and the Hamilton County Board of Commissioners specifies a differential between the rates for City and for Hamilton County consumers, declining from 55% to 25% over the life of the contract ending December 31, 2017. Rates applicable to residents of other counties and some municipalities in Hamilton County are negotiated separately.

Long Term Debt

Long Term Debt — This consists of General Obligation Bonds which are issued for the purpose of various Greater Cincinnati Water Works improvements. The bonds are self-supporting and serviced by water user charges; however, should the user charges be insufficient to cover debt service, the principal and interest are to be paid from the proceeds of the levy of ad valorem taxes on all property in the City without limitation as to the rate or the amount. The Greater Cincinnati Water Works for the first time issued Revenue Bonds during 2002. The Greater Cincinnati Water Works expects to finance future capital requirements utilizing revenue bonds. The annual requirements to amortize all debt outstanding as of December 31, 2005 is as follows (000's omitted):

	Year Ending December 31,	Total	Principal	Interest
Current	2006	$ 34,442	$ 19,475	$ 14,967
Long Term	2007	32,164	17,885	14,279
	2008	29,933	16,415	13,518
	2009	27,130	14,125	13,005
	2010	27,056	14,750	12,306
	2011-2025	330,384	244,375	86,009
Total Long Term		$ 446,667	$ 307,550	$ 139,117
		$ 481,109	$ 327,025	$154,084

As of December 31, 2005 and 2004 Long Term Debt consisted of the following (000's omitted):

Bond	Original Principal Issue	Interest Rate (Percent)	Maturity Date	2005 Principal Outstanding	2004 Principal Outstanding
G-1146	$ 12,000	6.7	2005	$ 0	$ 800
G-1147	10,000	6.75	2005	700	1,400
G-1240 replaces G-1162		5.375		700	1,050
G-1185	9,000	5.15	2005	0	900
G-1192	11,800	4.1	2006	1,180	2,360
G-1197	15,600	4.75	2007	3,200	4,800
G-1203	25,600	4.375	2008	7,800	10,400
G-1210	29,800	4.2	2014	17,800	19,800
S-2001	92,685	4.912	2021	80,650	83,875
S-2003	112,360	4.377	2023	104,410	108,425
S-2005A	80,585	4.188	2022	80,585	0
S-2005B	30,000	3.411	2025	30,000	0
	$ 429,430			$ 327,025	$ 233,810
	Less Current Maturity			(19,475)	(17,370)
	Long Term Debt			$ 307,550	$ 216,440

Other City Agency Transactions

Metropolitan Sewer District and Storm Water Management — The Greater Cincinnati Water Works provides billing and collection services of customers' accounts for the Metropolitan Sewer District and the Storm Water Management Utility. The charges for these services are recognized as revenue and included in the Statement of Revenue, Expense and Changes in Retained Earnings. During 2005 and 2004 the fees for these services were $4,800,000 and $5,072,000 respectively.

Free Water — The Greater Cincinnati Water Works provides free water service to the City of Cincinnati for municipal purposes. During 2005 and 2004 the values of these services were $873,000 and $897,000 respectively.

Other City Agency Transactions — The City provides various services to the Greater Cincinnati Water Works for which a fee is charged. These services include personnel, purchasing, legal service, etc. During 2005 and 2004 these fees were $2,564,000 and $2,536,000 respectively. Also, the City's Municipal Garage provides gasoline and maintenance service for Water Works vehicles. During 2005 and 2004 these fees were $1,043,000 and $903,000 respectively. In addition, the City's Regional Computer Center provides a variety of services for the Greater Cincinnati Water Works. The primary service provided to the Greater Cincinnati Water Works by the Regional Computer Center is billing and collection system support. During 2005 and 2004 the fees for these services were $1,030,000 and $1,548,000 respectively.

Other Issues

During 1993, the Water Works entered into an agreement with the Hamilton County Board of Commissioners to extend water service to previously unserved, unincorporated areas of western Hamilton County. This agreement specifies that a portion of those water collections received from current customers in unincorporated areas of Hamilton County be segregated for the purpose of financing construction of the utility necessary to serve the additional customers. This amount is reflected as Due to Other Governments in the financial statements.

Activity Fund	January 1 2005	Additions	Deductions	December 31 2005
Assets:				
Equity in City Treasury Cash	$21,127	$ 948	$ 593	$21,482
Liabilities:				
Accounts Payable	0	593	593	0
Fund Balance	21,127	948	593	21,482
Total Liabilities	$21,127	$ 1,541	$1,186	$21,482

When Longworth's "Garden of Eden" was purchased for building reservoirs in the 1860s, public space was part of the plan. Eden Park quickly became a popular gathering spot. We have preserved the lake atmosphere by putting a reflecting pond in the park.

GREATER CINCINNATI WATER WORKS
A Service of The City of Cincinnati

Chester Park Complex, 4747 Spring Grove Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio 45232-1986,
513.591.7700, www.cincinnati-oh.gov/gcww